

The severall Votes and  
Resolutions agreed upon by both Hou-  
ses of PARLIAMENT.

Concerning the securing of the Kingdome of En-  
gland and Dominion of Wales.

*Die Martij. 15. 1641.*

Printed by Order of both houses of Parliament.

ALSO THE  
**B I L L**  
Of foure Subsidies for

the reliefe of the Kings Army, was  
disputed on by a Grand Committee,

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And upon the debate, made choice of  
Sir Symon Dewes.

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Who speake as followeth.

*March 9th. 1641.*

*London, Printed for John Thomas, 1641.*

Severall Votes Resolved upon by both Houses of Parliament.

*Resolved upon the Question by the Lords in Parliament.* nemine contradicente.

**T**hat the Ordinance of the Lords and Commons in Parliament, for the safety and defence of the Kingdome of England, and Dominion of Wales, is not any way against the Oath of Allegiance.

*Resolved upon the Question.*

That the severall Commissions, granted vnder the Great Seale, to the Lieutenants of the severall Counties, are illegall and voyd.

*Resolved upon the Question.*

That whosoever shall execute any Power over the Militia of this Kingdome, and Dominion of Wales, by colour of any Commission of Lieutenancy, without consent of both Houses of Parliament, shall be accounted a disturber of the peace of the Kingdome.

*Die Martis, 15. Martij. 1641.*

*Resolved upon the Question by the Lords and Commons in Parliament.*

**T**hat the Kingdome hath been of late, and still is in so evident and imminent danger, both from enemies abroad, and a Popish and discontented party at home; That there is an urgent and inevitable necessity of putting his Majesties Subjects into a posture of defence, for the safeguard both of his Majesty, and his people.

That the Lords and Commons fully apprehending this danger, & being sensible of their owne duty; to provide a suitable prevention, Have, in severall Petitions, addressed themselves to his Majesty, for the Ordering and disposing of the Militia of the Kingdome, in such a way, as was agreed upon by the wisdom of both Houses, to be most effectual and proper; for the present Exigents of the Kingdome; yet could not obtaine it, but his Majesty did severall times refuse to give his Royall assent thereunto.

Ordered, That the House of Peers agrees with the House of Commons in this Proposition.

*Resolved upon the Question by the Lords and Commons in Parliament.*

That in this case of extream danger, and of his Majesties refusall, the Ordinance agreed on by both Houses, for the Militia, doth oblige the People, and ought to be obeyed; by the Fundamentall Lawes of this Kingdome.

*Resolved upon the Question.*

That these shall be the Heads of a Declaration.

*Resolved upon the Question.*


That such Persons as shall be nominated Deputy-Lieutenants,  
and

and approved of by both Houses, shall receive the Commands of both Houses, to take upon them to Execute their Offices.

Ordered by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, That these severall Votes be published in print.

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The Bill of foure Subsidies for the reliefe of the Kings Army, was disputed on by a Grand Committee, *March 9. 1641.*

 His Bill for the reliefe of the Kings Army having bin drawn by a Committee, *Cambridge* was placed before *Oxford*, whereupon it was committed to be disputed and debated in a Grand Committee. And when it came to that clause where *Cambridge* was placed before *Oxford*, many of the House that had bin *Oxford* men cryed to have *Oxford* placed first, for which *Cambridge* cryed that the Bill should stand as it was, And thereupon the *Oxford* men called to have it put to the question, And divers *Cambridge* men called upon Sir *Symon Dewes*, being then present at the Committee, which drew him to speake as followeth ;

I humbly desire to perswade if it may be the declining of the present question and the further dispute of the businesse we have had a long debate about the placing the said *Cambridge* before *Oxford*, in the said Bill I account no honour to *Cam-*



bridge, that it got the precedence by voices at the former Committee, nor will it be any glory to Oxford to gaine it by voices here, where we all know the multitude of Borrough Towns of the Western parts of *England*, which doe send so many worthy Members hither, as if we measure things by number, and not by weight, *Cambridge* is sure to loose it, I would propound a more noble way and meanes for the present controversie now in question, In which if the University of *Oxford*, which I doe highly respect and honour shall obtain the prize, it will be farre more glory to it, then to carry it by multitude of Voices, Let us therefore dispute it by reason, and not make an Idoll of either place, And if I shall be so convinced, I shall readily change my Vote, wishing we may find the same Ingenuity in the *Oxford* men as with *Cambridge* men.

There are two principall Respects, in which these famous Universities may clayme precedence each of other.

1. *In respect of their being as they were places of note in the Elder Ages.*

2. *As they were ancient Nurseries.*

If I doe not therefore prove that *Cambridge* was a renowned City at least 200. yeares before there

was

was a House of Oxford standing, And whilest  
brute Beasts fed, or Corne sown in that place  
where the same City is now seated, and that Cam-  
bridge was a Nursery of Learning before Oxford  
was knowne to have a Grammer Schoole in it,  
J will yeeld up the Bucklers.

If I should loose time to reckon up the vaine  
Allegations produced for the Antiquity of Ox-  
ford by Twine, and of Cambridge by Cain, J should  
but repeat the failing of the Ancient, for J account  
the most of that they have published in Print to  
be no better, But I find by authority without ex-  
ception, that in the ancient Catalogue of the Brit-  
taines, Cambridge is the 9th. in number, where Lon-  
don it selfe is but the 11th. And who would have  
thought that Oxford would have contended for  
precedency with Cambridge, which London gave it  
100. yeares since. This I find in *Albania's* brittish  
story, who dyed about the yeare 520. being the  
ancientest Domestique Monument, we have in  
the *Saxon Annomia's* Story written in Latine, tou-  
ching the Brittaines and Saxons, Page 39. Who  
saith of himselfe, that he lived in the dayes of  
*Penda* King of the *Persians*, in the 12. yeare of his  
Raign. And that he knew him well, which fals  
out to be neer upon the yeare, 620. And now I

find the same Catalogue of the said Brittiſh Cities, with ſome little variation to be ſet downe in *Nehemias Latine ſtory of Brittain*, Page 38. And he wrote the ſame as he ſayes of himſelfe 883. They all call it *Cair-grant*, the word *Cair* is the old cel-  
*tique* tongue, ſignifying City.

Theſe three Stories are exquisite and rare Monuments remaining yet onely in ancient Manuſcripts amongſt us, not knowne to many but the authority of them is irrefragable and without exception,

This *cair-grant* is not onely expounded by *Alfred of Beverley* to ſignifie *Cambridge*, but alſo by *William de Ramſey*, Abbot of *Croyland*, in his Manuſcript Story of the life of *Guchlacus*, ignorantly in thoſe Elder dayes reputed a Saint, the ſaid *William* goes further, and ſaies it was called a *Granta Flumine*, this place ſtill remained a City of Fame and repute a long time under the Raigne of the Engliſh Saxons, and is called in many of the old Manuſcript Saxon *Annalis antiquus*, And notwithstanding the great deſtroyments it ſuffered with other places by reaſon of the Daniſh incurſions, yet in the firſt volume of the Booke of *Doomſday*, for now I come to City Records, it appeares to have been a place of conſiderable moment, having in it  
*decem*



*desem custodias*, and a Castle of great strength and extent, and so I have done with *Cambridge* as a Renowned place.

And now I come to speake of it, as it hath bin a Nursery of learning, nor will I begin higher with it then the time of the learned *Saxon* Monarch King *Alfred*, because I suppose that no man will question or gaine say, but that there are sufficient testimonies of certaine persons that did together in *Cambridge* study the Arts, and Sciences, much about his time; and it grew to be so famous for Learning about the time of *William* the first, the *Normaine*, that he sent his younger Son *Henry* thither to be there instructed, who himselfe being afterwards King of *England*, by the name of *Henry* the first, who was also surnamed *Beuarke* in respect of his great and in-vulgar knowledge, if I should undertake to alleadge and vouch the Records, and othar Monuments of good Authority which assert and Prove the encrease and flourishing estate in the succeeding ages, I should spend more time then our weighty occasions at this time will permit.

It shall therefore suffice to have added, that the most ancient and first endowed Colledge of *England* was *Valence* called in *Cambridge*, which long  
after

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after the foundation thereof as appeares by one  
of our Parliament Roles remaining upon record  
in the Tower of *London*, received the name of  
*Pembroke-hall*, it is in Rot. Parl: Anno 38. Hen. 6.  
Numb. 31. It appearing therefore so evidently  
by all that I have said, that *Cambridge* is in all re-  
spects the elder Sister, which I speake not to de-  
rogate from *Oxford*.

My humble advice therefore is that wee lay a-  
side the present question, aswell to avoid division  
amongst our selves, as to entombe all furthur e-  
mulation betweene the two Sisters, and that wee  
suffer the present Bill to passe as it is now pen-  
ned, and the rather because I thinke *Oxford* had  
the precedence in the last Bill of this nature, that  
passed this House.

FINIS.

CP